



**General Assembly
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Agenda items 14, 40, 59, 60, 73, 81, 94, 95 and 105

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The situation in the Middle East

**Question of equitable representation on and increase in
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cooperation**

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

**Security Council
Fifty-fifth year**

**Letter dated 5 October 2000 from the Permanent Representatives
of Japan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General**

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Joint Statement on Cooperation between the Russian Federation and Japan on International Affairs, signed at Tokyo by Mr. V. V. Putin, President of the Russian Federation, and Mr. Y. Mori, Prime Minister of Japan, on 5 September 2000 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14, 40, 59, 60, 73, 81, 94, 95 and 105, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yukio Satoh
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

(Signed) Sergey Lavrov
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations



Annex to the letter dated 5 October 2000 from the Permanent Representatives of Japan and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint Statement on Cooperation between Japan and the Russian Federation on International Affairs

The Prime Minister of Japan and the President of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as "both sides")

Affirming their observance of the Moscow Declaration on Establishing a Creative Partnership between Japan and the Russian Federation;

Attaching importance to the deepening of political dialogue based on trust between two countries;

Recognizing that promotion of constructive cooperation between Japan and the Russian Federation in the international arena to resolve issues in the international community is a vital aspect in building a bilateral partnership,

Declaring that such cooperation contributes to improving the predictability of the international situation and is not directed toward third countries or territories;

Affirming the importance of activating joint efforts to strengthen international peace and security based on the United Nations Charter, assuming their responsibility for the international community; and

Based on the similarity of their approaches to major international issues,

Declare as follows:

I. Global issues

1. Both sides, in the spirit of creative partnership, make common efforts to form a new world order oriented toward the prevention of armed conflicts and the peaceful resolution of such conflicts, while maintaining the diversity of different states' national, spiritual, cultural and economic values based on the principles of mutual respect, equality and reciprocal cooperation. They also cooperate with the United Nations, which plays a central role in international peace and security.

2. Both sides affirm that they maintain and strengthen further efforts by the international community toward stronger regimes for nuclear arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation, including those at the regional level, and that they continue consultations toward this objective.

Both sides welcome the adoption by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference of the final documents including further measures for nuclear disarmament.

Both sides also support the need for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest date possible, and call upon those states which have either not signed or ratified the CTBT yet, particularly those whose ratification is required for the Treaty's entry into force, to do so without delay. Both sides look forward to the early entry into force and full implementation of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) II and to the conclusion of START III as soon as possible, while preserving and strengthening the Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty as a cornerstone of strategic stability and as a basis for further reductions of strategic offensive weapons.

Both sides affirm that they maintain and strengthen efforts in line with the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) toward the non-proliferation of missiles and missile technology. They also recognize the need to examine and promote further multilateral measures to curb missile proliferation. In this regard, both sides strongly support the important work of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and consider the proposal for a Global Monitoring System.

Both sides stress the importance of boosting the efficiency and effectiveness of safeguards provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and express their conviction that the newly introduced measures contained in the additional protocols to the safeguards agreements will improve the detection capability of the IAEA in regard to undeclared nuclear materials and nuclear activities.

Both sides work together to improve the transparency of arms transfers in order to prevent such excessive accumulation of weapons which could destabilize the region.

3. Both sides express their intention to deepen concerted actions in regard to United Nations reforms with the goal of enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to act quickly and efficiently in response to requests from and challenges facing the current world. Both sides believe that within the context of United Nations reforms, further enhancing the role and authority of the Security Council through carrying out urgent reforms based on general agreement among member countries has a special status. The Russian Federation supports permanent membership of Japan, a candidate state, in the Security Council.

Both sides affirm that they participate actively in discussion within the G8 Summit framework and contribute to the further development of cooperation among G8 members.

4. Both sides enhance dialogue and cooperation on economic development issues. Both sides share the views as to the importance of the Russian Federation's integration into the

international economic system, such as its accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO). The Government of Japan affirms its continued support for the reforms being conducted by the Russian Government, and expresses its intention to continue to actively promote technical and other forms of cooperation with Russia, including cooperation with the program on training for enterprises and the program on training public employees and executives. The Russian Federation commends and supports Japan's efforts toward overcoming the Asian financial and economic crisis as also having a positive impact on the economic situation in the Russian Federation.

5. Both sides affirm the interdependence of socioeconomic development and environmental protection, as well as the need to deepen cooperation based on consideration for environmental protection toward the global-scale implementation of sustainable development policies. Both sides share the recognition that, in this context, the United Nations could play an even more important role in coordinating assistance intended to promote the development of developing countries and the integration of countries with economies in transition into the world economy.

Both sides express their intention to work together to combat against climate change and other global environmental issues.

6. Both sides endorse the comprehensive strengthening of international cooperation to combat against all forms of terrorism, including the adoption of feasible and effective measures for the prevention, suppression and elimination of terrorism, as well as the legal impeachment of those persons involved in preparations for or the execution of terrorist actions.

Both sides welcome the adoption of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, and affirm that this convention, together with other conventions related to the prevention of terrorism, will promote the expansion of an international legal base for cooperation related to resisting the threat of terrorism.

Both sides also welcome the finalization of the draft United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and cooperate actively toward the completion of work on the three related protocols supplementing this convention within the year 2000.

Both sides express their intention to continue their bilateral exchanges of views and other practical cooperation on combat against crime, particularly in the form of illicit trafficking in drugs and small arms and the poaching and smuggling of marine products.

II. The Asia-Pacific Region

1 Both sides place top priority on security issues in the Asia-Pacific region, including

Northeast Asia, and devote their utmost efforts to contributing constructively to confidence-enhancement and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, as well as to greater situational predictability of the region.

Both sides affirm their interest in participating more extensively in political dialogue and the economic development process in the Asia-Pacific region through multilateral frameworks.

2. Both sides express their readiness to develop exchanges of views and cooperation on a wide range of issues related to regional security, utilizing existing bilateral contact and consultations, as well as the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and other possibilities for cooperation within Asia-Pacific frameworks for multilateral dialogue.

Both sides, considering that such efforts will accelerate economic development, improve the welfare level for the peoples of both countries, promote the deeper integration of the Russian Federation into the economic process of the Asia-Pacific region and the world economy, and the stability and optimization of the regional economy, express their intention to advance cooperation within the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC).

Both sides highly appreciate the role played by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), ARF, APEC and other regional frameworks in developing a favorable environment for securing stability, economic development and international cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

Japan takes note with understanding of the Russian Federation's wish to participate in Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) activities, and works with the Russian Federation to advance the process of resolving the participation issues.

3. Both sides approve the strengthening of the non-proliferation regime for weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, and support the continuation of consultations between ASEAN and the nuclear powers toward the signature of the Protocol to the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone Treaty. Both sides note that nuclear weapon free zones may contribute to strengthening the NPT regime and achieving the goal of a nuclear-free world.

4. Both sides share an awareness of the importance of reducing tension on the Korean Peninsula, and confirm their shared view that further progress in dialogue between the Republic of Korea and North Korea is desirable to this end. From this perspective, they welcome the results of the Inter-Korean Summit held in June 2000.

III. Regional Issues

1. In regard to the Middle East peace process, both sides affirm their support for every effort

to achieve a just, firm and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as well as the principles of the Madrid Conference, including the formula of "land for peace."

Both sides express their strong support for progress in the peace process along all the negotiation tracks, including the multilateral track aimed at enhancing stability and promoting cooperation in the Middle East.

2. In regard to Central Asia, both sides place top priority on improving the level of safety and stability in the Asian region, and support the idea of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia, as well as efforts by countries in the region toward national, regional and world security.

In Tokyo, 5 September, 2000.

(Signed) Yoshiro Mori
Prime Minister of Japan

(Signed) Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin
President of the Russian Federation

**General Assembly**

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Fifty-fifth session

Agenda item 15 (a)

**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
election of five non-permanent members of
the Security Council**

**Letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative
of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of
the General Assembly**

Africa's candidature to the Security Council

I have the honour to write to you once again on this important subject. This is a follow-up to my earlier letter to you dated 4 October 2000 (see annex I).

The issues are that there was no consensus in Lomé concerning the Sudan's candidature, as evidenced by President Museveni's strong objections contained in his statement to the summit (see annex II). Any claim, therefore, verbal or written, that there was an endorsement by the Organization of African Unity is false because of the unequivocal objections by President Museveni.

Hence, Uganda maintains that in the absence of a consensus, it is utterly wrong to speak of an endorsed candidate. That means that the election is open to competition. In this particular case there are two candidates: Mauritius and the Sudan.

In order to remove any doubt or ambiguity about the dispute of the alleged official endorsement of the Sudan, I should be most grateful if you would publish as a document of the General Assembly President Museveni's statement to the Lomé summit as well as the present letter, both of which are clear evidence of the absence of a consensus.

(Signed) Matia Mulumba **Semakula Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations



Annex I to the letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Sudan's candidature to the Security Council

I have the honour to send you Uganda's official objection to Sudan's candidature.

Because there is misleading information that is being circulated regarding Sudan's candidature, my Government has instructed me to have President Museveni's objections published as a Security Council document, and it has been published as S/2000/933 dated 29 September 2000.

No endorsement

President Museveni's objections are Uganda's official challenge, and they are **absolutely clear** that there was no endorsement for the Sudan or for any other candidate in Lomé. This is contrary to the information conveyed to you by a letter from Ambassador Jagne of the Gambia regarding the candidature of the Sudan.

I should be grateful if you would recognize President Museveni's statement not only as Uganda's official objection to the Sudan, but also as clear evidence that Africa has no endorsed candidate due to lack of a consensus. You are requested to act accordingly.

(Signed) Matia Mulumba **Semakula Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

Annex II to the letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly*

Statement made by His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda on the candidature of the Sudan for a seat on the Security Council, Lomé, 11 July 2000

Position of Uganda on the candidature of the Sudan for the United Nations Security Council seat

1. As indicated at the closed session of yesterday, Uganda objects to the candidature of the Sudan to represent our region in the United Nations Security Council. Below are Uganda's reasons for that objection.
2. The group of members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in New York have, over the years, evolved a procedure for the selection of African representation in various United Nations bodies. The procedure is as follows:
 - (a) An interested country presents its candidature to the African Group of Ambassadors;
 - (b) The Group of Ambassadors normally refers such an application to a smaller committee, consisting of about 10 countries. This committee is known as the Candidatures Committee;
 - (c) The Candidatures Committee selects a suitable African applicant for the particular post and refers the matter back to the Group of Ambassadors, which then undertakes to designate the particular candidate as the selected sole African candidate;
 - (d) A rule of thumb, which over the years has evolved into a respected practice, is that where there are many applicants, a rotational system is adopted. Under this system, a country that served on the particular body, in this case the Security Council, furthest back would automatically be designated. In the case of the Security Council seat, the Sudan last served in 1972-1973, Mauritius in 1974-1975, the United Republic of Tanzania in 1975-1976 and Uganda in 1981-1982;
 - (e) This process, however, does not end in New York. The African Group in New York seeks the formal support of the entire OAU by recommending the particular candidate of the OAU General Secretariat through the African Group in Addis Ababa, where a similar Group of Ambassadors exists. This Group has its own rule which requires that a particular candidate be presented to it three months prior to the election to the post. The Ambassadors then make recommendations to the OAU Council of Ministers through its Ministerial Committee on Candidatures. The Council then decides the matter on the basis of the Committee's recommendations.

* Previously issued as S/2000/933, annex.

Sequence of events with respect to the candidature of the Sudan

3. With respect to the Security Council seat, African representation in the non-permanent seat is on a rotational basis among the five regions in Africa, namely, southern Africa, eastern Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and North Africa.

4. The current seat for which the Sudan is vying is due to be filled by a candidate from eastern Africa which consists of Uganda, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Comoros, Seychelles and Mauritius. Another rule of thumb here is that this particular group is responsible for the selection from among its members of a candidate who will then be forwarded to the larger African Group for endorsement. The coordinator of the eastern African Group did not undertake this consultation. At a brief meeting of OAU Ambassadors with the Under-Secretary-General — Adviser for Special Assignments in Africa, the Ambassador of the Sudan suddenly announced his country's candidature. Uganda objected to this proposal and was supported by Nigeria and the Niger.

5. In a separate development, Mauritius, which had also been vying for the seat, informed the OAU General Secretariat through the African Group of its intention to run for the Security Council seat. Mauritius followed the OAU procedure of submitting an application three months prior to a particular election. The Sudan, on the other hand, never made any submission to OAU. It is for this reason that the Sudan does not appear on the current agenda of the OAU Ministerial Committee on Candidatures — it did not comply with the procedures laid down in Addis Ababa. Here in Lomé, the Ministerial Committee deliberated on this matter on 9 July 2000 but never completed its work and has not, to date, reported to the Council. Mauritius informed the Committee that because of this lack of consensus it intended to take this matter to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

6. An important point to remember is that the Sudan is still under Security Council sanctions (resolutions 1044 (1996) and 1054 (1996)). It would not be wise for the OAU to propose as its representative on the Security Council a country that is still under sanctions by that same Council.

7. The matter of sanctions against the Sudan is due to be discussed sometime in November 2000 but the election of new non-permanent members to the Security Council will be held earlier, in October. The Sudan should be advised to defer its candidature in favour of Mauritius until 2001, in the hope that, by that time, the sanctions against it will have been lifted.

8. It appears that there was not sufficient consultation in the Eastern African Group. If this had been done, I am certain the group would have pointed out the weakness in the application of the Sudan and it would not have been elected to represent our region. This explains why the candidature of the Sudan was sponsored by countries outside the Eastern African Group because the Sudan knew that our regional group would not give the candidature its blessing. The so-called rotational rule only applies in a situation where there are no other reasons against a particular candidate. Otherwise, a particular candidate must have a clean record before the automatic rotational procedure can be successfully applied.

* * *

9. Apart from the reasons of procedure and United Nations sanctions, Uganda objects to the candidature of the Sudan because of the incredible criminal terrorism

that the Sudan has been, either directly or by proxy, perpetrating on Uganda in the form of kidnapping of children, most of whom are used as sex slaves and infected with AIDS, burning them alive as happened at Kichwamba Technical Institute, etc. We have complained to various agencies of the United Nations, including the United Nations Children's Fund, about all this, to no avail. Uganda is coping and will, eventually, defeat this terrorism.

10. Uganda cannot, therefore, give backing to Sudan in the light of these incredible acts even if it did not go into other moral questions that are internal to Sudan.



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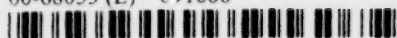
**Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs: election of
five non-permanent members of the Security Council**

**Letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative
of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of
the General Assembly**

Kindly refer to my letter dated 27 September 2000, a copy of which is attached (see annex).

I write to request that the above-mentioned letter be circulated as a document of the General Assembly in view of the elections for the Security Council to be held tomorrow, 10 October 2000.

(Signed) Anund Priyay Neewoor
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 9 October 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

27 September 2000

As you are aware, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation of the Republic of Mauritius, Anil Kumarsingh Gayan, had, in his statement to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on 22 September 2000, confirmed the candidature of Mauritius for election to one of the non-permanent seats on the Security Council for the period 2001-2002 at the elections to be held during the current session of the Assembly.

In this regard, the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius sent a note verbale on 22 September 2000 to the permanent missions in New York explaining the background of the candidature of Mauritius. I have the honour to attach a copy of the note verbale for your information (see appendix). You would kindly observe from the note that the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, held in Togo in July, did not endorse any candidature for the non-permanent Security Council seat for Africa, for which elections will be held during the fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

(Signed) Anund Priyay **Neevoor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

**Appendix to the letter dated 27 September 2000 from the
Permanent Representative of Mauritius to the United Nations
addressed to the President of the General Assembly**

22 September 2000

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations presents its compliments to the permanent missions of the United Nations and has the honour to inform that the Government of the Republic of Mauritius has presented the candidature of Mauritius for election to the Security Council for the term 2001-2002 at the elections to be held during the current fifty-fifth session of the General Assembly to fill the non-permanent seat to be vacated by Namibia at the end of this year.

In presenting its candidature, the Government of Mauritius is fully conscious of the important responsibility of the Security Council as the highest institution of the international community under the United Nations system entrusted with the important task of ensuring the maintenance of international peace and security. The Government of Mauritius is convinced that it has all the necessary credentials and the ability to contribute effectively in the deliberations and the decision-making process in the Security Council on all issues of peace and security.

Mauritius is a multi-ethnic secular democracy where all religions and cultures co-exist in harmony and absolute freedom. The Government and people of Mauritius highly cherish our pluralism, rich democratic tradition and the values of freedom of the individual and human rights, which are so deeply entrenched in the constitution of the country.

As a member of the United Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth, the International Organization of La Francophonie, the Southern African Development Community, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation and the Indian Ocean Commission, Mauritius pursues a proactive foreign policy for the promotion of peace, security and cooperation at the regional as well as the international level.

Furthermore, there is no African consensus candidate for the Security Council election this year. In this regard, Mauritius was the first country to declare its candidature, as far back as January this year, at a meeting of the eastern African subregion, to which the Security Council seat for Africa for the term 2001-2002 is assigned. The Coordinator of the eastern African subregion, the Chairman of the African Committee of Ambassadors on Candidatures, the Permanent Observer Mission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in New York and the OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa were also thereafter informed in writing of the decision of the Government of Mauritius to be candidate for the Security Council elections before any other candidate.

In view of strong opposition from Uganda to the candidature of another country which had come up later, and also because of the maintenance of the Mauritius candidature, there has been no consensus either in the African Committee of Ambassadors on Candidatures or in the Africa Group of the Whole.

At the OAU summit in Lomé in July, there was no decision taken at the level of the summit on the endorsement of any African candidate for the Security Council

for the term 2001-2002 in view of a formal objection to the candidature of one particular country by the President of Uganda and the maintenance of the candidature of Mauritius. In fact the summit Chairman, the President of Togo, announced in the final moments of the last working session of the summit that he would hold consultations later on the issue. The consultations are yet to take place. The OAU Council of Ministers, which met after the closure of the final working session of the summit, was not required to take up the question of endorsement of a candidate for the Security Council seat in view of the earlier decision announced by the summit chairman that he would hold consultations with the President of Uganda personally on the issue.

In the circumstances and, above all, fully convinced of the profile and the credentials of its candidature, the Government of Mauritius requests the kind support of your esteemed Government for the candidature of Mauritius at the elections for the non-permanent seat of the Security Council next month.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mauritius to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the permanent missions to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.